

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. II.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1822.

[No. 62.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—121—

Politics of Europe.

The *GLASSGOW Frigate* is by this time no doubt in the River Hooghly, as she was spoken off Point Palmiras by the French Ship *PENELOPE*, which arrived yesterday from Pondicherry. She can bring no public intelligence however of a later date than has already been received by the *GANGES*. We continue, therefore, the subjects of European News in due order, without regarding either the "silent contempt" or the "noisy notice" which is successively recommended and practised at intervals by the "Wise Men of the East," who have as much mistaken their Leading Star this time, as they did at the first; and who, between these two stools (or tools if they like that phrase better) will most assuredly before long fall to the ground.

It would seem that as Politics are to be excluded on St. Patrick's Day, (which we think a very good regulation) there is at least one Hibernian who is determined to have his fill before the day arrives; and accordingly he first abuses the Editor of the *CALCUTTA JOURNAL* by every elegant epithet that the "flowery parterre" will furnish (as in the Letter of *Hymenæus*, in yesterday's *BULL*), and then talks of his wish to keep peace, and of his desire to offer a striking contrast to those who would keep alive "party spirit" by the efforts of their wicked imaginations! This is about as Irish a way of shewing it as could be desired, and is the true illustration of Patrick at Donnybrook fair.

"Who goes to a tent where he spends half a crown,

"When he meets with a friend, and for love knocks him down,

"With his sprig of Shillela and Shamrock so green"

Let us have Peace by all means, if Peace be desired;—or War, if that be preferred. But whichever is chosen, let it be called by its right name; and let not any one so far deceive himself as to suppose that the best way of calming party spirit is to call men by names which they do not deserve and will not brook in silence. If argument is to be resorted to at all, it is rather too much to suppose we shall allow it to be all on one side; or if any other mode be chosen, we suppose at least that equal laws and equal privileges exist. We should have no objection at all, however, to drown party spirit in a bowl of whiskey punch, or in any other way that Englishmen, Irishmen, or Scotsmen, might prefer; but it is an odd way enough, first to fling the bowl in a man's face, and then tell him to drown all his feelings in it. Let those who condemn party spirit shew their sincerity in not suffering it to influence either their actions or their words; when they have done this they will have a right to demand it of others; and we know ourselves well enough at least to be quite sure, that though we would never strike our colours while the flag of defiance was held out, we should be the first to meet the tender of the olive branch when offered in sincerity and truth:—But the mere symbol of Peace in one hand, and the reality of Persecution and Proscription in the other will not do. We like the true old English virtue of plain dealing and plain speaking on all subjects: we like to see things called by their right names, and much as we dislike Discord, we would rather live for ever opposed to its most malignant influence than we would bend the neck to those who would first tread it beneath their feet, and then profess the hollow Peace which hypocrisy and dissimulation might clothe in smiles, till some new motive arose to prompt them to wreak their vengeance on those who confided too deeply in their honesty and honour.

Russian Army.—We insert a letter which professes to come from St. Petersburg, and to contain an authentic estimate of the amount of the whole Russian Army, which on paper at least is enormous—912,000 men altogether. Why this document has been published in the ministerial prints we know not; unless it be to feel what effect it may have upon the pulse of the people of England. Did Russia possess but a third of so vast a force, she would not cease to be a power whose movements deserved all the vigilance of Europe: but great as is the numerical amount of that army, we are justified by calculation and experience in stating, that of all the leading monarchies of Christendom, Russia is precisely that which has least capacity of carrying on extensive operations for a length of time beyond her own frontier in proportion to her defensive power. Her finances are so much below the level of her physical strength, that although very formidable, she is not quite so formidable as she looks. In all her conflicts with the Turkish empire, her army employed in field-operations has fallen far short of 100,000 men.

Agricultural Committee.—We have received within this day or two a large folio volume of 479 pages, of which 376 are taken up with the far-famed Report of the Agricultural Committee, and the evidence on which it professes to be founded: the remaining 103 pages contain an Appendix, consisting of an immense variety of accounts and official papers, illustrative of the evidence and report. The latter document has been for a considerable time before the public; and after due allowance made for the quantity of rubbish, in the way of testimony, which the authors of it had to wade through and reject, the number of prejudices which they were compelled to sooth, and of political and official interests, for which it was unavoidable that they should entertain much tenderness, the report itself undoubtedly reflects no shame upon their diligence, acuteness, or candour. With regard to the nature of the evidence furnished to this Committee, we need go no farther than the wisdom of G. W. HALL, Esq., who styles himself Chairman of the Committee of Management for the affairs of Agriculture. What conclusion will our readers draw as to the materials whereon the authors of the report had to work, when we refer them to the evidence of this Mr. HALL, where he says, 1st, that his nostrum for the relief of agriculture would be a duty, a permanent duty, of 40s. per quarter upon the importation of all foreign wheat? With this duty Mr. HALL professes that he, being more moderate than the common breed of agriculturists, would endeavour to satisfy himself: whereas there are those who insist upon 50s. "Well but, Mr. HALL," says one of the committee, "the present price of foreign corn being but 35s., as you say, your duty of 40s. would make the importation price only 75s., whereas the farmer now actually enjoys the benefit of a prohibitory duty to the amount of 80s. of which you complain as quite inadequate and useless! What say you to that, Mr. HALL?"

Russia and Turkey.—The following is an Extract of a Letter dated St. Petersburg, July 24:—"Whether the Emperor Alexander entertained or not, since the last treaty of Paris, previously to, during, or after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, and those of Carlsbad and Laybach, views of future aggrandizement, or whether he was only desirous of insuring the maintenance of peace by the display of an immense military force, it is at least certain that he has been continually augmenting the number of his regular troops, and that by his system of colonization he has evinced that he had a view to instill a martial spirit into the entire population of Russia.

Russia contains about thirty-eight millions of inhabitants; that is to say, nineteen millions of males. The object of colonization is, that there may be always two in a hundred capable of bearing arms, which, if all the Russian Empire were colonized, would give 380,000 men, exclusive of the regular troops. At present the Emperor can only draw at the utmost, 250,000 men; besides, the Russian nobles, who are proprietors of immense domains, and numerous inhabitants, are opposed to his system, and do not introduce it in their possessions, but think it sufficient to furnish the men they are bound to do for the contingent of the Imperial troops.

These troops at this moment amount to the alarming number of 912,000 men, exclusively of the colonization forces, the permanent army of Siberia (the number of which is not very accurately known), and the Polish army, which, in truth, amounts only to 25,000 or 30,000 men, and which the Russians hold in sovereign contempt.

The 912,000, men at present enrolled under the Russian banners are disposed as follows:—

Ten infantry corps d'armee, each consisting of 54,000 and dispersed throughout the various provinces of the empire,	540,000
The corps d'armee under Prince de Wittgenstein, encamped on the frontiers of Turkey,	92,000
The corps d'armee of General Yermoloff, which was thought destined to Piedmont, and which, at the request, it is said, of the Emperor of Austria, continues stationed on the frontiers of Silesia,	112,000
The Imperial Guard, composed of 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry,	50,000
The permanent corps of 54,000 men, which watches Persia,	54,000
A corps d'elite of 14,000 grenadiers,	14,000
And, finally, five corps of cavalry, each 10,000 men strong,	50,000
Making an aggregate force of	912,000

It may be imagined that with such a show of strength the Continental Powers bordering on Russia have no inclination for a rupture with her, and that it is not by those Powers, whose territories would be immediately occupied by the Russian troops, that any opposition could be made to the aggrandizement of Russia in the Turkish State. If the Turks, by the result of the events of a war, should be driven out of Europe, and confined to Asia, it would be the complete destruction of Islamism; the sect of Ali would very soon be the only Mahometan sect, and the Persians would do that for the Turks in Asia which Russia would have accomplished for the Turks of Europe. One thing, which it is important to remark, is, that this immense Russian army is, or would soon be useless, if Russia only aimed at Turkey, and if she had not to fortify herself against the Great Powers; for Russia, in her wars with the Porte, never employed more than 60,000 or 80,000 men. She requires a much less force in the present day, as Turkey has suffered so much by the vigorous defence or the attacks of the Greeks on land, and especially by sea. What induced a belief that war would take place, and that the rupture was threatening on the part of the Porte, was, that the Emperor Alexander required of the Grand Vizier an apology for the conduct shown to his Ambassador: threatening, at the same time, to advance his troops if he had not satisfaction in the interval of eight days, and the eight days elapsed without the required satisfaction being given. Whether motives of prudence—the desire, at least apparent, of only acting in concert with his allies—or perhaps the heat of the season, may hitherto have restrained the ardour of the Russian troops on the right bank of the Pruth, war does not to us appear the less inevitable, and the months of September, October, November, and December, are the most favorable for carrying on hostilities in that country. If the Russians march upon Constantinople, and it is in that quarter that they would begin, it will not be by skirting the borders of the Black

Sea (not that the passage of the Pruth, the Dniester, and the Danube can be attended with great difficulty), but they will, in the first place, penetrate by Jassy. They have calculated that it will only take them 23 days' march to reach Constantinople, and they then conceive that the corps of Yermoloff, combined with some Austrian troops, would occupy Wallachia and Moldavia"—*Evening Paper, Courier.*

London, August 29, 1831.—With the approach of that hour which has been long looked forward to as likely to determine the question of peace or war in the east of Europe, the anxiety of politicians has of course become more urgent; and for those who are resident near the scene of anticipated action, or of busy negotiation, it is no wonder that their pulse should beat more than commonly high, and that the statements, opinions, or rumours which they send forth, should circulate and succeed each other corresponding rapidly.

Intelligence arrived yesterday by an express from Vienna, that Baron Stroganoff had, before the departure of the courier, actually reached Odessa; adding that his journey thither was in obedience to orders from his Court, which had recalled him. As much of the question of peace or war must necessarily depend upon the spirit by which that removal from the Russian Ambassador was dictated, it would be indiscreet to pledge ourselves in that part of the subject; but it is our duty to say, that we have received a strong assurance of the pacific intentions of the Court of Russia, and of the recall of Baron Stroganoff having originated in a representation from the Divan, that his conduct with regard to the Greek insurrection had inspired his Highness with an extreme repugnance to consider that Minister as the future medium of intercourse between the Porte and the Russian Cabinet. Nothing having yet been officially published as to the real demands of Russia, it is not a matter of perfect certainty to what extent the several versions of her ultimatum are authentic; or whether the ultimatum itself may deserve that title so strictly as to have been delivered with an understanding that it would admit no shadow of qualification. It is now confidently stated that Austria has undertaken the office of mediator, and is to determine how far Russia and Turkey may each, with honour, indulge their separate pretensions. As for the mediation of Austria, it must be confessed that if Lord STRANGFORD acts in quality of adviser to the Sublime Porte, his Government could not with any consistency solicit or accept the mediatorial duty. Of the pacific dispositions of the Porte, if guided by the British Minister, there can be less doubt than of the capacity of the Turkish Government to communicate its own prudence or moderation to the soldiers, who are known to be infected with a rage for war, and who have often, in the history of their unhappy country, compelled the Government to rush headlong into a conflict, which it could neither maintain with success, nor terminate without a sacrifice both of dignity and power.

Ministerial Papers.—The public cannot fail to have remarked the blustering tone of the Ministerial papers, when they speak, as, to the scandal of all decency, they do speak, upon the evidence, and against the evidence, laid before the Coroner's Juries. They started with a prejudgment of the whole question. No day has passed since the beginning of the inquiry without a premature speech to evidence, or charge to the Jury on the part of the Government press. They seem to have arrived, by some compendious and royal road, at the gratifying conclusion that the soldiers were innocent, and the people guilty, without so much as hearing what either would say for themselves. This violence smells of fear. It is fear, and nothing else, that can make a man fly out and attempt to bully his judges. It is fear only—the fear of his client's detection—that can induce an advocate to importune for a verdict before the facts are thoroughly investigated. Every thing has been done by these parties to pre-occupy the minds of the Jurymen with impressions quite foreign to any which the evidence was capable of producing. Was this consistent with a belief in their own statements, "that the innocent and injured soldiery were engaged in the defence of their own lives, and that the people had wickedly assailed them?"

Wednesday, March 13, 1822.

—123—

We put it to any man's common sense, if these partisans had felt that they spoke the truth when they declared the soldiers to be innocent, would they not have anxiously prayed and pressed for a thorough sifting and development of that truth, to the end that there might be none who could reasonably cavil at or dispute it? Well, then, the Government papers have sufficiently shown their conviction that the military are to blame. Now, what say the military themselves upon this subject? what indications have they discovered of conscious innocence or guilt? They feel themselves justified in all they have performed, as we are told; they have right upon their side—and law—honour—and humanity: then why have not the individuals who were acting on the fatal Tuesday come forward and avowed their own deeds, and gloried in their own honourable achievements? Was there ever such honour known, or such conscious innocence; as that which would impel a man possessed of both to take all the means of safety and concealment which could be practised by the most terrified offender? If the Jury did not take the obvious step of summoning into the presence of the witnesses the individual officers and soldiers who had been that day on duty, why did not these men, in the pride of innocence, come forward and avow themselves? "You inquire who it was that commanded at Cumberland-gate? I am he who shot that poor man on whose body you are sitting. I am he. I was attacked by brutal ruffians whom I had not provoked; I was struck repeatedly—wounded severely—my life was in danger—I fired in self-defence, and the man unhappily fell." Does any man doubt that this is the fit language for an Englishman—a gentleman—a soldier, conscious that he had done no more than the laws of his country permitted and prescribed to him? And would it not have been wise as well as brave and upright? How much more difficult for a Jury to believe that a spirit so frank and noble could have been deficient in temper and humanity!—how infinitely more painful to find such a man guilty of murder, than another who appeared, by every trick and subterfuge, to withdraw himself from notice, and to hide the actions which he was conscious that he had committed! Yet were not a thousand such artifices tried? Why was a whole regiment drawn up at the barracks, instead of that portion of it which alone had any concern with the subject matter of the inquest, except to distract the witnesses, and to be a cloak for the guilty? If the Government thought it right to mix up Captain OAKES's troop with between 200 and 300 other soldiers; by the same rule they might have merged it in as many thousands, so as to make the observation of a small number of individuals, sheltered under the uniformity of a military garb, all but physically impossible. To the treatment of the Jury by the soldiers we have before adverted: but the obstinate refusal to give the names of the officers whose persons were pointed out!—was this, too, conscious innocence? We are grieved and humbled to be compelled to enter upon this course of observation, but public feeling,—the spirit, and honour, and humane character of the British army,—ought to have been so consulted by others as to render our remarks unnecessary. We have never been forward to accuse the English soldier of an eagerness to shed civil blood, or to take a cruel advantage of his unarmed countrymen; yet why, we again ask, are suspicions raised and authorized which never before existed, and why, when innocence is so broadly insisted on, are its proofs and characteristics held in such apparent contempt?

Into the other modes of defence adopted on this occasion by the friends of "impartial justice," we shall not enter very deeply. One ministerial journalist, whose own prose seemed too feeble for the state of excitement to which his subject had roused him, betook himself yesterday evening to quotations from SHAKESPEARE; and in his zeal for the honour of the Life Guards, puts into their mouths as an apology, the well-known speech of Macbeth after the murder of Duncan—

"Who can be wise, amazed, temperate, and furious,
"Loyal and neutral, in a moment?—No man!"—

the speech of one, who, in fact, had just committed a deliberate and cruel murder, and delivered it under all the horrors of con-

scious guilt. Surely never could men exclaim with greater justice "Save us from our friends!"—*Times*, Aug. 25.

Marshal Prince d'Eckmühl.—A melancholy catastrophe has carried desolation into the family of the Marshal Prince d'Eckmühl. His eldest daughter, who last married M. Vigier, jun. Proprietor of the Baths on the Seine, was happily delivered of a son, eight days ago, at the Chateau de Savigny, department of the Seine and Oise. Her health was in a very favourable state, and there was every reason to hope her prompt recovery. On Sunday, the 19th instant, her young sister swallowed a pin, which after long painful and efforts, was extracted. In the mean time, an imprudent person ran with a countenance betraying great terror, and informed Madame Vigier of the disaster, which caused so sudden and violent a revulsion of nature, that in two hours, notwithstanding every professional aid, she expired. She had not attained the age of 18.—*Paris Paper*.

Brussels, September 29.—(*Private Letter*.)—Yesterday our Sovereign dined with his Belgian Majesty, at the Palace of Luken. Three of the Royal carriages were in readiness at half-past three o'clock, when His Majesty was dressed in the full uniform of a Field-Marshal, took his seat, attended by Lord Clancarty and the Marquis of Conyngham. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield and some other Gentlemen followed after. The announcement that His Majesty was to set out, brought together a crowd of spectators; but there was no demonstration of feeling on the occasion, and they behaved with a cold indifference, appearing as if they were utterly unmindful that the greatest Monarch in the world deigned to honour them with his presence. The conduct of the French was far different; and his Majesty's reception from Calais to Tournay, was surpassed only by that which he experienced in Ireland. At Tournay, which is in the Belgian territory, the Authorities had neglected making any previous arrangements, and the consequence was, that the Royal suite were delayed an hour and a half waiting for horses. An English Gentleman, who has been a resident here for 30 years, informs me that the Belgians detest the people of our country. They regard us as commercial tyrants, and say we have bound them in an unnatural alliance with the Dutch, in order to insure more effectually the thralldom of both countries. There is but one opinion here as to the sentiment of the inhabitants in the event of the country being invaded by France. It is universally believed that the population would rise to a man in favour of their late masters. His Majesty did not return from the Palace till past one o'clock this morning, and I understand he was much pleased with the style in which he was received there. A company of French performers acted a private play for the entertainment of his Majesty. The Duchess of Devonshire was one of the party yesterday at the Palace. His Majesty will leave this city to-morrow for Waterloo, where the troops will go through some manoeuvres respecting the movements that took place on the day of the battle. I can inform you as a certain fact, that he will not this year visit either Berlin, Vienna, or Paris.

A letter from Frankfort in the French papers says—"It is reported here that the King of England intends to ask the hand of the young Princess of Hesse, the daughter of the reigning Elector."

We understand, from authority, that it is the determination of his Majesty never, in future, when there is a possibility of avoiding it, to travel on the Sabbath. Thus our good King, while he is solicitous for the moral and religious improvement of his subjects, does not hesitate to impose equal restraints on himself.—*Brighton Chronicle*.

In an account of his Majesty's proceedings at Calais, we are told, by the Correspondent of a Morning Paper, that he "gratified" the cook with a present of 200 francs for his "triumph of cookery," in dressing some partridges and vermicelli soup. To the Director of the Theatre "he gave 500 francs, 500 more to an actress whose singing pleased him, and the like sum to a dancer. His munificence is a theme of universal admiration, and a cause for universal gratitude."

Newspaper Chat.

MISS DANCE.—The *Scotsman* Edinburgh paper thus speaks of this young lady:—"As Miss Dance has very fine, perhaps, we should say brilliant eyes,—a hand the beauty of which fine and elegant do not sufficiently describe,—an elegant person, and striking features, it requires some coolness to perceive defects, and, from her prepossessing appearance, some courage to advert to them. But we must deal fairly with our readers; and to Miss Dance herself, it would not be justice to say, that we perceive in her those high intellectual powers, or that depth or range of feeling which we look for in a great dramatic performer. In tragedy these requisites are indispensable: and though Miss Dance has nothing unduly bold or unfeminine in her presence, but, on the contrary, a never-failing air of elegance, which is peculiar to woman, and never seen but in one exquisitely formed, we still think that she has too much manner and an expression which admits of too little variety for the general and better walks of comedy. There are characters in both departments which she might sustain with credit, and scenes in which she might shine, but we do not think that this lady should devote herself to either. All she has done hitherto may be considered in the nature of experiment, and possessing youth, beauty, and so many accomplishments, she cannot yet be dependent on the stage. But if resolved on a public life, nature has obviously intended that she should excel most as a singer, or a performer in operas or musical entertainments. Her talents would rescue the purely dramatic part of her characters from the charge of insipidity, so justly made against most of our musical performers, while her vocal powers, aided by so much taste, and such an exquisite figure, would ensure distinction."

A farmer in Merionethshire lately died at 105 years of age; by his first wife he had 30 children, ten by his second, four by his third, and seven by two concubines. His youngest son was 81 years younger than his eldest, and 500 persons descended from his body attended his funeral.—*Westmoreland Gazette*.

A young *Roscius* or *Roscia*, for she is of the feminine gender, is astonishing the inhabitants of Durham. She is in her eleventh year, and has performed the *Actress of all Works*, *Little Pickle*, *Bombastes Furioso*, and *Gregory* in the *Mock Doctor*, to which she adds that of *Shylock*!!! in parts of which we are told that she is inimitable. Her *Oleopod*, *Pangloss*, and *Myrtilla*, says the same account, are equally impressive; and her singing and dancing are not inferior to her other performances. In short the distinctions of age and sex fall before her, and her name is Fisher—Miss Clara Fisher.

The late General Scott, so celebrated for his success in gaming, was one evening playing very deep with the Count D'Artois and the Duke de Chartres, at Paris, when a petition was brought up from the widow of a French Officer, stating her various misfortunes, and praying relief; a plate was handed round and each put in one, two, or three louis d'ors; but when it was held to the General, who was going to throw for a stake of 500 louis d'ors, he said, "Stop a moment if you please, Sir; here goes for the widow!" The throw was successful, and he instantly swept the whole into the plate, and sent it down to her.

A line of road in the province of New Brunswick was long in a shameful condition, in spite of remonstrances to the Commissioners who had the care of it. A traveller passing it, had, one day, the satisfaction to see a Commissioner himself floundering in a slough, and crying for help. "Well, Sir!" was the answer, "I am glad to see you at last stirring in this matter!"

A Student in one of our "seats of learning," in composing a Latin poem on Angling, translated the phrase—

"This is the line to catch large jacks,
in the following elegant manner:—

"*Hæ cest progenies magnos captare Johannes.*"

There are many readers of poetry, we believe, (at least among those not acquainted with the Greek language) who will not differ much in opinion with the author of *Clariissa Harlowe* respecting Homer. "I admire you," says Richardson in a letter to a fair friend, "for what you say of the fierce, fighting *Iliad*. Scholars, judicious scholars, dared they to speak out against a prejudice of thousands of years in its favour, I am persuaded would find it possible for Homer to nod at least. I am afraid this poem, noble as it truly is, has done infinite mischief for a series of ages; since to it, and its copy the *Æneid*, is owing in a great measure the savage spirit that has actuated, from the earliest ages to this time, the fighting fellows, that, worse than lions or tigers, have ravaged the earth and made it a field of blood."—Richardson, however, was not without his jealousies and prejudices. He could discern, for instance, no merit either in Stern or Fielding; and said (as Wordsworth, we have heard, has said of Byron) that *Tom Jones* would not be read many months!

In a letter to Lady Bradshaigh, Richardson gives an account of a pleasant expedient adopted by a girl to let her lover, who was at a dis-

tance, know that she consented to be his. The young fellow had long courted her, both in person and by letter. He made the Parson of his town acquainted with his passion; who, knowing them to be an honest pair (and not being a disciple of depopulating Malthus) wished to see them coupled. After the great uncertainty she had kept him at, he writes a letter, requiring her, as for the last time of asking, to answer whether she would or would not have him; and this by his friend the Parson's advice. But how was he offended and surprised, when he found returned a blank paper, folded up as a letter, inclosing only a bit of wool. He hastened with indignation, supposing himself mocked, to his friend the Parson, vowing that he would have no more to say to her: when the Parson, looking narrowly into the letter, found written the letter *I*; and, putting the wool to it, made "*I wool*;" bad orthography, but not worse than some write for *I will*. So the young fellow was pacified; and, marrying soon after, had reason to rejoice in this instance of his mistress's invention.

Among the new Lords, we perceive the names of Forster and Pole. Of the former, we know nothing, and therefore can say nothing; the latter is the Master of the Mint, Wellesley Pole. When the worthy grandfather of the promising young Member for Middlesex was offered to be created a Knight by his late Majesty, he respectfully declined being made "such a thing;" and we know others who have thought these sort of elevations any thing but an honour. Some of our readers may perhaps be able to inform us of the "services" performed by Mr. Wellesley Pole, which have entitled him to be so distinguished above his fellows. We ourselves know of nothing that he has done, will, or can do, beyond what thousands of others could as readily achieve. He has issued many indifferent Coins from the Mint, and has made many sorry speeches in the House; but why therefore should he be made a Lord? If, with his title his Majesty could give him a little taste in the fine arts, increase his judgment, or improve his oratory, it might be all very well; but as it is, it really seems altogether foolish work, to elevate a man merely that his nothingness may be more discernable by the multitude.

His Majesty, relieved at length from the arduous duties of his high station,—duties, which the Countess tells us he is always on the alert to perform,—has at length got time to breathe a little fresh air, and take a little wholesome exercise. The last great public labour over—

"—— he steps into the welcome chaise,
"Lolls at his ease behind four handsome bays,
"That whirl away from business and debate
"The disencumber'd *Atlas* of the State!"—

That his Majesty wants both exercise and air, is quite manifest from his appearance. The duties of his high office, or other causes, have evidently impaired his health. Some of his admiring subjects had the mortification to behold the "observed of all observers" sitting upright in his carriage,—

"——— abdominous and wan,
"Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan."

It has been jokingly said, that the chapel of Our Lady at Loretto passed over from Palestine to Italy "without stopping to bait." This is an error, according to Lord Clarendon; who states, that "in the year 1291, the house at Nazareth, in which the Virgin Mary lived when she was saluted by the Angel, was removed from thence, and found upon a mountain in Dalmatia; where, after it had rested about three days, it was brought into a wood that belonged to a certain widow, who was called Loretta, and from thence, by two stages more, it was removed again, and left in the place where it now stands, and where they have providently built a great and a noble church over it; that so it may safely be inclosed, that it may gad no further."—Our Noble Author, however, was not always in such an incredulous vein; for he gravely asserts his belief in the tradition, that Joseph of Arimathea came over to England and converted the natives to Christianity!

Gaelic Song—From the Legend of Montrose.

WERT thou' like me, in life's low vale,
With thee how blest, that lot I'd share—
With the I'd fly wherever gale
Could waft or bounding galley bear;
But parted by severe decree,
Far different must our fortunes prove;
May thine be joy—enough for me
To weep and pray for him I love.
The pangs this foolish heart must feel,
When hope shall be for ever flown,
No sullen murmur shall reveal,
No selfish murmurs ever own.
Nor will I through life's weary years
Like a pale drooping mourner move,
While I can think my secret tears
May wound the heart of him I love.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—125—

Lima Gazettes.

The arrival of the GANGES from England having interrupted the publication of several interesting Articles translated and prepared for the Press from the Lima Gazettes last received, and the Heads of the English Intelligence having already transpired, we seize the present occasion to give a few pages to the following Documents, which are of too much interest to be laid entirely aside.

Gaceta Extraordinaria del Gobierno, Aug. 21, 1821.

Antonio Sucre, by order of the Liberator of Venezuela, General of Brigade, Commandant General of the South in the Department of Quito.—To San Martin.

EXCELLENT SIR,

I have the satisfaction to announce to your Excellency the most important success as regards the interests of Columbia, and the final triumph of the cause of America. The capital of Caracas was occupied on the 14th of May, by the division of the east of Venezuela by the order of General Bermudez: on the 15th the Spaniards evacuated the fortress of Guayra, and the inevitable consequence of these events is that the Republic is completely free in the North.

The situation of the remnant of the Spanish Army reduces to a nullity whatever force would pretend to prolong its dominion in Venezuela. The walls of Porto Bello will be its only momentary asylum, and there they will be placed in the alternative of surrendering or perishing with hunger. The Fort of Cartagena suffered the greatest privations towards the end of May. It is affirmed that in Santa Marta an expedition was preparing for Panama, and we flatter ourselves that in a very short time the Departments of Cundivanarea and Venezuela will be completely free. Quito will also enjoy the same blessings in a very little time.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

Head-Quarters Guayaquil 29th

July 1821.—Year 2d.—

ANTONIO JOSE DE SUCRE.

Gaceta del Gobierno, September 12, 1821.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

On the 3d, Brigadier Cantarae approached by the rugged country of Sisicaya with an army of 5 Battalions strong, and 700 Cavalry, according to the intelligence received.

His Excellency the Protector of Peru had taken measures by anticipation to secure a favourable result to the operations of the war, and when the Enemy approached he gave order to General in Chief Field Marshall Don Juan Gregorio de Las Heras to go forth and place himself with his army in the Field of observation, till he observed the road that the Enemy took: the following day his Excellency went forth to join the Army.

When the Enemy had got out of the rugged country of Sisicaya, they proceeded to take up a position in the district of Molina, distant two leagues from the city, and one from our Army which was stationed in Mendoza.

From that day till the 10th current, the two Armies have taken up different positions, and the Enemy have shown no disposition to fight, but to avoid all encounter, as much on account of the inferiority of their force as that their plan was only to place themselves in contact with Callao, as was verified on the 10th current, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in making a forced march from San Borja. His Excellency placed a squadron of Cavalry and eight companies of Chasseurs at the disposal of his Staff Officer D. Rudesindo Avaraldo, that they might follow their rear; which was found impracticable from the celerity of their march.

The Enemy is now in Baquijano, and the Liberating Army encamped in Legua, watching their motions. The considerable quantity of provisions which are necessary to maintain the Army as well as the garrison which remains in Callao, whose supplies are not sufficient for this month, according to exact intelligence received, will place them under the necessity of coming forth to

meet our brave fellows; because, besides this difficulty, they labour under that of not being able to find forage for their Cavalry in the place where they are now pent up. All this induces a belief that whatever may have been their plan in marching to Callao, they could not remain there many days without seeing themselves forced to overcome the barrier opposed to them by the superiority of our troops, their enthusiasm, their numbers, and their bravery.

The naval forces closely blockade the place, to prevent all aid and external communication, and the progress made in the South by the division of Col. Miller is also of great importance, and according to the attitude in which he was left he must by this time be in possession of Huamarga.

General La Serna remains in Jauja; and the attempts which may be made with the small disposable force he has with him, will be inefficient, since Guerilla parties in considerable numbers watch his motions.

This is the actual state of the country, and it is enough to give an idea of what we may justly hope, if we at the same time consider the heroic enthusiasm which, without exception of age or sex, has been displayed in this capital in favor of the cause of the continent.

Gaceta Extraordinaria del Gobierno, September 20, 1821.

VIVA LA PATRIA.

We have the satisfaction to lay before the Public the Capitulation of the Fortress of Callao, ratified by His Excellency the Protector of Peru and its Government.

Note of the Governor of the Fort of Callao to His Excellency José San Martin, Commander in Chief of the Army of Chili.

EXCELLENT SIR,

With a gratitude corresponding to the esteem which is due to your Excellency, the meritorious Garrison of this Fortress has returned to your Excellency a Ratification of the Treaty for its deliverance, accompanied with the expression of my full admiration of your magnanimous sentiments, and your humane regard for the happiness of our fellow creatures.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

JOSE DE LA MAR.

Real Felipe del Callao, Sept. 19, 1821.

CAPITULATION OF CALLAO.

His Excellency Senor Don José de la San Martin, Protector of Peru, Field Marshall of the Native Spanish Armies, and the Governor of the Fort of Callao, Don Jose de la Mar, desirous of avoiding the evils that must result to mankind from the prolonged and fruitless resistance of the Fort of Callao under the arms of the Spanish Army, and having agreed as to a Treaty which might reconcile their reciprocal duties and interests, they named and authorized to this effect; viz. His Excellency the Protector of Peru, his first Aide-de-Camp Colonel D. Tomas Guido, Sub-official of the Chilean Legion of Merit; and the Governor of the Fortress of Callao, Brigadiers D. Manuel de Arredondo, Knight of the Calatrava and of S. Hermenegildo, and Don Jose Ignacio Colmenares, Captain in the Spanish Navy, who being mutually satisfied of their full powers have agreed as follows:

1st.—That the Garrison of the Fort of Callao shall march out by the principal gate with all the honors of War, with their proper quantity of ammunition, flags displayed, and drums beating.

2d.—The Protector of Peru will concede to the veteran troop of the Garrison of the Fort of Callao, that it may at its pleasure pass to one of the intermediate ports, a free pass to join the Army of Arequipa; but not to any other point. The troop of the Concordia of the same Garrison may join their families in the capacity of private individuals; and all persons belonging to the Spanish Marine, Merchantmen or Men of War, who may be found in the Fort at the time of its surrender, may return to Lima and the town of Callao, until having settled their private

affairs they can depart from the state of Peru, which they must put in execution within the period of four months.

3d.—The Generals, Chiefs, and other Officers, and non-commissioned Officers of the Spanish territory, will be treated with respect; and those who resolve to proceed to the Peninsula may wear their swords and other testimonials of their rank; but those who prefer remaining in America cannot wear their uniform beyond thirty days from the surrender of the place.

4th.—The Governor of the Fort of Callao shall transmit a list of all the persons, by name, existing in the Fortress, who may freely take away their property; and as to the property which shall have been arrested or transferred in any other manner by order of the Government of Peru, it shall be left to their generosity.

5th.—The opinions and services of the persons residing within the Fort of Callao to their respective Governments, shall be completely overlooked, and the Government shall even guarantee them against oppression, they being obliged to respect the laws and public orders while they reside within the jurisdiction of the Government of Peru.

6th.—All vessels anchored in the principal anchorage of Callao shall continue to be the property of their present owners: these may fit them out for the ports of the Peninsula, or of New Spain, and the Government will afford them these aids established between friendly nations, and the corresponding permits and passes for their voyage in ballast, permitting them to take from the Marine Stores of Real Felipe the naval articles belonging to the said vessels anchored in the roads of Callao, the property being previously certified to the satisfaction of the Government.

7th.—The invalids of the garrison of the Fort of Callao at the time of its capitulation, will receive aid at the charge of the Government of Peru, and when they are recovered they will receive passports for the places granted in article 2d to the said Garrison.

8th.—Every individual of the both sexes who appears upon the above list of names in Articles 2d, may depart when and how they please from the territories of the Government of Peru which will grant the necessary passports.

9th.—The Government of Lima will provide transports fit for the individuals living in the Fortresses of Callao, on account of themselves, and will appoint an escort to secure their persons and properties.

10th.—The Officers and fifty six soldiers which shall remain in the Fort of Callao, guarding the field equipments of the Spanish Army, are comprehended in the favor granted by the Government of Peru to those of equal rank in Article 2d.

11th.—Prisoners will be exchanged on both sides, rank for rank and man for man.

12th.—On the 21st current at ten in the morning the Fort of Callao shall be evacuated by the Garrison, and private individuals who may be found in it; and the fortresses, &c. shall be taken possession of according to inventory by the Officer whom the Protector of Peru shall name.

13th.—All doubts which may arise as to the meaning of these Articles of Capitulation shall be interpreted in favor of the Garrison.

The present Capitulation shall be ratified by both parties within the space of two hours, and two ratified copies of the same tenor shall be exchanged by the respective Commissioners.

(Signed) THOMAS GUIDO.

Baquiáno, September 19, 1821, at 8 o'clock, and midnight. } MANUEL DE ARREDONDO.
JOSE IGNACIO COLMENARES.

The above capitulation ratified by me in all its parts.

Chacra in Baquiáno, September 19, 1821, at 8 o'clock, and midnight. } JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

Ratified in like manner by me.

Real Felipe del Callao, Sept. 19, 1821, at 10 o'clock at night. } JOSE DE LA MAR.

Gaceta del Gobierno, September 22, 1821.

The day has at length arrived when the Oppressors of Peru should be expelled from the last refuge that remained to them. The decrees of Providence which is just in rewarding the heroism of its creatures have been fulfilled; and the standard, the glory of which the Defenders of Liberty have supported so worthily, now waves upon the proud turrets of the Fortress of Callao. This Fort, almost impregnable, has been the strongest *point d'appui* to which the Tyrants attached the chain they had forged for America. In vain did they avail themselves of all the arts which are inspired by a thirst of ruling, to dispose arbitrarily of its destinies: its hour has come, and all yields to the impulse of the Genius that watches over the happiness of Peru. The 7th of September will become an epoch in the annals of the world; on it the emancipation of the country of the Incas was confirmed, and the Citadel of Despotism converted into the sacred Bulwark of Liberty.

All conspires to open to the Peruvians a glorious future; and they will attain it, if they preserve in the same vigor as hitherto, their public spirit and union; and if they do not cease to cultivate the Civic virtues which are the fruitful source of the greatness and felicity of states.

Gaceta Extraordinaria del Gobierno, September 25, 1821.

VIVA LA PATRIA!

Mexico Free.—The struggle gloriously sustained by the intrepid Mexicans, has ultimately terminated in their favor: their efforts, their sacrifices, their perseverance have met the reward so justly due to them. The holy resolution of the country of Guatimozin to release itself from the yoke of its Oppressors, was long repressed; the latter having prevailed by their nearness to the Peninsula, by the preponderating force which they always maintained in that opulent section of the American Continent; and using alternately force, cruelty, deceit, and hypocrisy, they succeeded in placing the highest price on the Independence of New Spain. Besides, the Defenders of Liberty not having been in possession of any port, wanted the necessary materials for contending vigorously with the obstinate attack of Despotism. At last Heaven, the Protector of the Oppressed, vindicated the rights of a great people which was groaning in slavery. The capital of New Spain is now free from the odious domination to which the Cortes subjected it: it breathes the balmy air of Independence; and with this and the brilliant and prosperous events with which Providence is every where favoring us, there can be no longer any doubt that the unhappy days of desolation, carnage, and suffering, are about to be succeeded by the opulence, splendor, and happiness of America.

Gaceta del Gobierno, October 17, 1821.

DECREES.

Blockade of the Coast.—The Supreme Government established in Peru, proclaimed independent by the greater part of the people, the moment they had it in their power to unite their wishes with those of the Liberating Army; it is my duty conformably to the oath which I have taken to defend the integrity of the territory, to take all measures which may conduce to fulfill the universal hopes of all who have groaned under oppression; therefore, and having my attention upon Arequipa, still occupied by the Enemy's forces, contrary to the wish and opinion of those people who form an integral part of the Peruvian state, I have been under the necessity of declaring, in the exercise of the authority with which I am invested and by the right of war, that I require as follows:

1st.—The ports and creeks comprehended between the parallels of 50° and 22° 30' of South latitude from the port of Caballas or of Nasca to that of Cobija, including both these, are declared to be in a rigorous state of blockade, when the Peruvian vessels of war shall approach that coast destined to make it effective, and which are to sail immediately.

Wednesday, March 13, 1822.

—127—

2d.—This declaration will be considered as sufficiently notified to all nations friendly and neutral, on the expiration of the period fixed in the following article, after which none of them can trade with the said ports under the responsibility which the laws of nations impose in case of infraction.

3.—The period of eight months previous notice is fixed for the nations of Europe, the United States of America, and ports of Africa; and four months for those of Brazil and of Rio de la Plata, and two for Chili and Columbia. That term will extend to 12 months for the European establishments in Asia and the Southern Coast of Africa.

4.—From the day that the force shall render the blockade effectual, no vessel belonging to friendly and neutral nations can enter the ports specified; and the Commandant of the blockade shall notify its existence to those arriving, marking its continuance on the notification on the back of license which the vessel brings, in order that if they then attempt to enter the blockaded ports notwithstanding, they may be sent to Callao and judged as required.

5.—Every vessel which shall arrive at the blockaded ports from the expiry of the term marked in number 3d, and shall bring on board contraband military stores, as arms and ammunition, provisions, useful naval and all other stores, which can contribute to the defence of the Enemy and the continuation of the war, will be sent to the Port of Callao, to be judged of according to law of nations.

6.—Vessels which may arrive at those ports without proper documents or with papers that are forged, will be subject to be dealt with as in the preceding article.

7.—The Minister of State in the Marine department is charged to communicate this decree to the Commanders of neutral powers which may be found in these seas, and whatever else is necessary.

Protectoral Palace, in Lima, } JOSE DE SAN MARTIN,
Oct. 15, 1821. } By Command of His Excellency.
B. MONTEAGUDO.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Since the liberalising art of Printing has been invented, the social world has experienced a beneficial revolution; since, talents developing themselves, and genius emerging from the obscurity which frequently involves it, not only have increased the civilisation of man and reformed many grievous abuses, but have also amazingly influenced the destinies even of nations and of governments. That of Peru which desires nothing so earnestly as the prosperity of the country whose fate has been confided to it, is proceeding to sanction the Liberty of the Press, as it acknowledges the right which all men have to think, speak, and write, and as it is convinced that without this the finest talents are lost for the country, for the cause of reason and truth. But while it grants to every individual the liberty of declaring his opinions publicly, it is necessary to prevent licentiousness, and to prevent the abuse of that weapon from converting it in the hands of the seditious and perverse into an instrument of disorganisation and vengeance.

Desirous then of accelerating the progress of the public cause, and at the same time to place the most valuable part of a man's property, which is his honor, secure from the darts of calumny, I declare,—

1st.—Every individual may publish his thoughts freely on any subject whatever, without being subjected to any previous censorship, approbation, or revision.

2d.—He who abuses this liberty by attacking in any writing the dogmas of the Catholic Faith, the principles of morality, the public tranquility, and the honor of a citizen, shall be punished in proportion to the offence, according to the decision upon the existence of the crime, of the Conservatory Junta of the Liberty of the Press, of which more is said below.

3d.—It shall be competent to the Fiscal Ministers (Attorney and Solicitor Generals) to originate accusations against those who attack the religion of the State and the public morals, through the Press, or are guilty of the crime of sedition or treason, as defined by the Provisional Constitution.

4th.—The author of every writing that defames an individual may be prosecuted by him, conformably to the provision of Article 7th. and in case of his not substantiating his assertion legally before the competent Judges he shall be responsible for the prejudice he may have caused to the injured party; he shall be punished with the severity which the calumny deserves, and will be obliged to print the sentence at his own expence and distribute it for the satisfaction of his adversary.

5th.—In every publication the place and the year of printing shall be mentioned. The printer or bookseller or other person whatsoever who sells anonymous publications that incur the penalty fixed by law, is responsible for them, and is subject to suffer accordingly, whenever on being solicited by the competent authority he does not declare and prove in a satisfactory manner who is the author of the said writings.

6th.—A Junta will be established, composed of eighteen men of probity and intelligence, named by the Illustrious Municipality and entitled the "Conservatory Junta of the Liberty of the Press." They shall remain only one year in the exercise of their functions.

7th.—From these eighteen individuals seven shall be ballotted to form the tribunal which is to declare the fact if there is or is not abuse in the writing which is the subject of complaint.

8th.—Every individual accused before the Conservatory Junta has a right to require that every facility be given: to whatever measures he may think necessary for his defence, and to reject four of the voters without assigning any reason for so doing; in which case their place will be supplied by as many others taken in the same manner by lot from the eleven remaining.

9th.—If the Conservatory Junta acquit the accused, the cause is at an end; but should it condemn him, he has a right to ask the other seven Members who have neither been Jurors nor rejected, to revise it. If he is acquitted he cannot be again prosecuted; but if the verdict of this second Jury concur with the first, the cognisance of the cause shall pass to the ordinary Magistrates who shall take the necessary measures for collecting all the copies of the writing, and inflict on the delinquent the punishment established by law. In the resolution of the Conservatory Junta, three votes are sufficient to save the accused.

10th.—This decree shall remain in full force and vigor until a permanent Government be established in Peru.

Protectoral Palace, } JOSE DE SAN MARTIN,
Lima, Oct. 13, 1821 } JUAN GARCIA DEL RIO.

SONG.

Oh! Love doth dwell,
Like Truth, in a well,
Of late I found the urchin;
But, ah! fair maid,
Too dear I've paid
For all my busy searching.

For when I spied
Him in the tide,
The truant archly beckon'd,
And rash to win,
I soon was in
Much deeper than I reckon'd.

Know'st thou not guess
Where Love his wing
Bathes ever sweet and sly?
Can'st thou the spring,
The wizard place?
'Tis, Lady, in thine eye.

Let others skim
Sweets from the brim,
And glory when they've got 'em
While Love and I
Together lie,
Like pebbles, at the bottom.

The Departure.—From Petrarch.

A tender paleness stealing o'er her cheek,
Veil'd her sweet smile as 'twere a passing cloud,
And such pure dignity of love avow'd,
That in my eyes my full soul strove to speak:
Then knew I how the spirits of the blest
Communion hold in Heav'n; so beam'd serene
That pitying thought, by every eye unseen
Save mine, went ever on her charms to rest.
Each grace angelic, each meek glance humane,
That love e'er to his fairest votaries lent
By this were deem'd ungentle, cold disdain!
Her lovely looks with sadness downward bent,
In silence to my fancy seem'd to say
Who calls my faithful friend so far away?

Europe Death—Singular Character.

Observer, September 30, 1821.

On Friday the 14th of September, Mr. Robert Wardell, of Westbourne-place, Sloane-square, father of the present proprietor of the STATESMAN newspaper. On Thursday he was in the enjoyment of his usual health. At half-past eight he retired to rest, having complained of an excessive drowsiness, and a pain in the head. At half-past nine he requested to have a little gruel; it was prepared, but when taken to him, he was found lying across the bed, in a fit of apoplexy. The effects of bleeding and other applications were ineffectually tried; he remained in a state of insensibility till the moment that he breathed his last. Half-past four o'clock on Friday morning. Mr. Wardell was a native of Yorkshire, and in that part of the kingdom he spent the greater portion of his life. He was originally designed by his parents for the Church, and sent to school to receive a suitable education. But the diversions, for which Yorkshire has long been noted, possessed to him greater attractions than literature. He was fond of riding, and of being amongst horses, and instead of divinity and theology, the sports of the field, the pleasures of hunting and horse-racing predominated in his mind, and principally occupied his attention—every pursuit, indeed, which required activity, or a particular bent of genius, afforded him gratification. He was a great agricultural experimentalist, and succeeded in obtaining produce from a peculiar kind of land, which had previously been unmanageable; he knew the practice as well as the theory of farming, was an excellent feeder of stock, and was famous for having large crops. To this knowledge he added that of a most opposite kind—a knowledge of the game of whist. At fourteen he played it to perfection, and he never met with any one who was so well acquainted with it as himself; indeed, to whatever he directed his fancy, at any period of his life, in that he excelled his contemporaries. When a boy, he was superior to his juvenile associates in all their amusements; and when he followed the fox-hounds, he was always the first in at the death, took the highest and most dangerous leaps, and commonly carried off the brush. But of all the occupations in which he ever engaged, he pursued none so earnestly or so profitably as that of the turf. This he was fond of from his very cradle, and for 25 years, and till within three years of the close of his life, the turf excluded every other pursuit. He possessed a minute knowledge of horses, their qualifications, their defects, their powers their capabilities, their comparative excellencies, the nature of their breed, the casualties to which they are subject, the proper method of breeding, of training, of bringing them to an equality by suitable weights, the way in which they should be rode in a race, according to the peculiar qualities of each, in what part of or how a race was lost or won by jockeyship. He was acquainted with the pedigree of every racehorse of celebrity that had appeared for the last 60 years, and could trace from memory the origin of their stock in this country. He knew which was of the best blood and most suitable to breed from; in short, this information respecting horses was such as probably never was and never will be equalled. It might naturally be expected, that by being furnished with these numerous advantages, he was able to turn them to good account. By industry and perseverance he acquired a large fortune, which was dissipated almost as fast as it was realised, by his rendering assistance to false friends, whose dupe he became by too much credulity, and too great facility of disposition. A real or pretended tale of embarrassment invariably excited his interest and compassion, and the cunning knave knew where to borrow money so long as Mr. Wardell had it. Although in his speculations on the turf his judgment led him to the right side, yet defaulters were always so numerous, as to deduct considerably from what became his due; and on the last occasion of his interesting himself in a race, the defaulters of those he trusted were so many and so heavy, that the fulfilment of the whole of his engagements was for a short period prolonged, and he ultimately left the turf in disgust. He was 61 years of age, and had been married 49 years within a few months.

Brighton Advertisement.

MR. AND MRS. MAHOMED'S INDIAN SHAMPOOING BATH.

(New Times, August 6, 1821.)

Brighton.—S. D. MAHOMED, Shampooing Surgeon, a native of India, grateful for the Patronage which has been conferred on him for many years by the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, begs to inform them that the well-known Indian Medicated Vapour Baths, originally introduced by him into this Country, are removed to a new and spacious Building erected for the purpose, 39, EAST CLIFF, where his Establishment is re-opened on an extensive scale, and with superior accommodations. Ladies are attended by Mrs. Mahomed! The soothing efficacy of the application of steam to the human body has been long known in the Eastern parts of the world; medicated with fragrant herbs of peculiar virtue, the vapour is rendered more beneficial, whilst the addition of Shampooing the various parts of the body enveloped in steam, augments its sanative energies throughout the whole animal system. In Rheumatism Paralytic, Gouty affections of the extremities, Stiff Joints, old Sprains, Lameness, White Swelling, Aches and Pains in the Joints, in short, in all cases where the circulation is languid, or the nervous energy debilitated, its effects have excited astonishment. Statements of many of the cures effected by Mr. Mahomed, have been drawn up by the restored patients themselves, and attested by eminent Medical Gentlemen; a Pamphlet containing the most remarkable of the cures is to be had at the Establishment.—Invalids may be accommodated with apartments in the House, commanding a delightful and extensive Sea view, and fitted up with every attention to comfort and convenience.—Common hot and cold Seawater Baths, the Douche Shower Bath, &c, on the usual terms.

MELANCHOLY EVENT AT HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

Asiatic Journal, September, 1821.

It is with the deepest concern we have to state, that on Thursday afternoon, August 23, Mr. James Grant, a student of the East-India College, and son to Jas. Grant, Esq., of Inverness, was drowned in the River Lea. In bathing, he had wandered beyond his depth, and as he was unable to swim, the accident was fatal. A fellow-student, the only companion he had with him, was on the bank at the time, and instantly rushed into the water to save him; but not being practised in diving, his utmost exertions were fruitless; he therefore immediately gave the alarm. The intelligence was conveyed to the College with all practicable dispatch: the Principal, several of the Professors, and nearly the whole of the Students, hastened to the spot. It is impossible to do justice to the zeal and activity of the Students, generally, in rendering assistance, and more especially to the heroic self-devotion of those among them who were able to dive, in their repeated exertions for the recovery of the body. All efforts for this purpose were, however, unhappily without effect, until it had been immersed upwards of four hours. The usual means for restoring animation were then applied in the presence of the Principal, who never quitted the body till the medical gentlemen on the spot declared that life was extinct, and that all further efforts must be unavailing.

On Monday morning, August 27, the remains of this truly amiable and promising young man were interred at Amwell Church. At a quarter past seven, a mourning carriage, with the Rev. Dr. Batten, Principal of the College, and the Rev. Mr. Nelson, officiating minister of the parish, proceeded from the College, followed by the hearse and a mourning coach, occupied by the chief mourners, among whom was the Hon. Director Mr. Charles Grant. As they passed by the extremity of the terrace, they were joined by the Professors and Students on foot. All were habited both in private and academic mourning. The procession was closed by the chariot of one of the Professors, containing two Students, whose zealous efforts on Thursday for the recovery of the deceased had so exhausted them, that they were disabled from attending on foot.

The spectacle presented by this assemblage, moving slowly forward in solemn silence, was unspeakably affecting and impressive. Nearly at the top of Amwell-Hill the body was taken from the hearse, the pall was consigned to the support of six Students belonging to the same term with the deceased; the chief mourners quitted their coach, and all proceeded on the foot to the church-yard. They were there met by the Principal, who performed with remarkable solemnity and profound feeling the sublime service of the church. The last melancholy duties having been thus discharged, the professors and Students returned in a body to the College.

The Students have expressed an earnest wish that they may be permitted to testify their regard for the deceased, and their sense of his amiable and estimable qualities, by erecting in the Chapel of the College a simple tablet to his memory. The mournful occasion which they are thus anxious to commemorate is rendered the more interesting by the circumstance that this is the first loss by death which has occurred at the College since its institution.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—129—

The New Loan.

SIR, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

The liberal discussions which have recently taken place on the subject of the financial operations of Government in the JOHN BULL and your JOURNAL, encourage a hope that the storms and clouds which lately disfigured our little political horizon, are beginning to disperse and give way to calmness and good humour. In this persuasion, and in the belief that the temperate discussion of Indian Topics, in themselves of great and general interest, cannot be unacceptable to a good, enlightened, and strong Government, but will be encouraged as according with the spirit, even when a harsh or invidious construction might pronounce them at variance with the letter of the existing Restrictions on the Press—I take leave to suggest some considerations on the policy of the Honorable Company's System of managing the Public Debts, which appear to me to have escaped the notice of the ingenious Correspondents who have taken up this subject in the different Prints; in England and in India.

That "THE ENGLISHMAN" has the best of the debate with "ANGELICANUS," will scarcely be denied by impartial thinkers on the simple question as it stands between the two parties—the Company and the Holders of their Paper, viewed in the mere relation of Debtor and Creditor, or A. and B. He who borrows, in the day of need, is at the mercy of him who lends; and can only obtain the supply of his wants by submitting to terms that are invariably measured by the ability or otherwise of the lenders to dispose of their capital to better advantage (compounded of security and productiveness) elsewhere. To expect that the mere borrower of another's money should subsequently grant the lender the smallest portion of advantage from the transaction, beyond what is secured by the stipulations which the lender, or in other words the state of the money market, dictated at the time of the bargain, is unreasonable and absurd. It is therefore unjust to complain that the borrower refuses to prolong the duration of the transaction beyond the period agreed on, or left open to his convenience:—it is unjust to complain that he borrows, or threatens to borrow, on easier terms, from a new body of willing lenders, wherewithal to pay off the old lenders, unless they agree to abate interest or forego some other benefit:—it is unjust, in short, to complain, that the borrower in his turn takes advantage of the turn of tide; that no longer needy, but become rich, he pays off his debts wholly or partially, or compels his creditors to reduce their charges, under the threat of payment, which would make them needy in their turn, from not knowing how to employ their money.

Almost exactly a hundred years ago, SIR ROBERT WALPOLE began to act on this principle, with a view to lighten the then "intolerable and alarming burden" of the National Debt, (*scarce the tythe of what it now is!*) He took advantage of the state of the money market, and of the possession of a small fund of ready cash, to reduce the interest partially. It created some stir at the time, and not a little acrimony among holders of stock and others, who threatened to thwart the Minister by insisting on payment. But they were not more firm when the thing came to a point, than others have been, who have talked as big in our own days. In fact the thing was what Talleyrand would call "*une nécessité du tems*," nor could a State Financier venture on the hazard in any other case. The creditors in the end submitted, there as here, then as now; and the operation has been more than once successfully repeated to a limited extent in England. It were well had it been repeated oftener and more effectually; but profusion and love of playing at soldiers, have kept "the old country" everlastingly poor and craving, at least since the accession of GEORGE III.* This poverty and not our will prevented our doing much in the way of paying off, though we talked largely of such things, and deceived ourselves as well as our neighbours into a firm belief in the efficacy of Mr. Pitt's famous bubble of a Sinking Fund without Surplus Revenue, —a mere instrument for increasing taxation.

* The proportion of war-years to peace-years during this long period, was almost exactly 3 to 2.

It must be conceded then to THE ENGLISHMAN's side of the argument, that in any arrangements which the Company at home, or its Representative the Government in India, may be able to adopt for lightening the burden of Public Debt,—whether in respect of paying off Principal, reducing Interest, or diminishing other bonuses in whatever shape,—they stand perfectly justified, in their quality of simple Debtors. That they are able to effect any such arrangements, is *ipse facto* and of itself, their complete justification to their Creditors and the world.

It has been made matter of secondary accusation that on the former occasion of reducing the Interest to six per cent. eleven years ago, something approaching to a trick was practised on the Holders of the ancient Paper, inasmuch as these were induced in the first instance (under the alternative of offered payment when the money market was low) to transfer their Stock to the new loan; while scarcely was this transfer completed, when payment was a second time threatened unless the Holders would consent to further sacrifices.

But the transactions between Public Bodies, or a State and its Subjects, may not always bear just comparison with the courtesies and points of honour that are prescribed between man and man. There was nothing "in the bond" pledging Government to continue the new and intermediate transfer loan one hour longer than suited their convenience. If, then, those who in 1811, preferred transferring their old Paper rather than be paid off when they could not have laid out their cash funds at 6, were deceived, as they alleged, by the silence of Government as to any proximate or ultimate intention of *again* paying off or reducing interest, or by the solemnity and ostensible permanency of the arrangements announced for managing the new intermediate loan they had none but themselves to blame. For, as THE ENGLISHMAN truly remarks, the secrecy preserved in financial as in all other State proceedings in India, is not a fault of the Government but a vice of the Constitution as organised by Parliament; hence, whether the effects of the System be now well or ill suited to an advancing state of society, or to public credit and commercial convenience, the remedy is not within the competence of local authority.

Those therefore, who have any financial dealings with the Government have no lawful ground of complaint on the score of secrecy. In all such transactions, the parties know or ought to know, that they can look to no conditions, obligations, or expectations, beyond the very letter of what is officially promulgated either in the public notifications of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, or in the formal Instrument of acknowledgment for money lent or stock transferred. It was for the Government alone as the Debtors to judge of the expediency or otherwise of reducing their debts to 6 per cent. at one stroke —*per saltum*,—or by one or a dozen intermediate steps: the right is quite manifest, and all attempts at Bombay and elsewhere to disturb the exercise of this, by menaces or legal measures, failed completely. The scheme was thought at the time, by the Projector and his friends, a signal stroke of financial diplomacy, and not a little credit was expected to be reaped from his dexterity, when that able person returned home. Whether he has found his hopes realized, is another matter no wise connected with the naked question of right, which was beyond doubt on the side of that Individual and his Honourable Employers in those days, precisely as it is now on the side of The Court of Directors or their Agents, the Government, who stand clearly justified in taking advantage of the distresses of these times to relieve themselves from the pressure of large Drafts on the Home Treasury, or indeed from any description or modification of inconvenient pressure on their finances, to which, by strict construction of the written obligations between the parties, they are not bound to submit longer than they chuse. In a future Letter, should such be acceptable, I propose to resume the consideration of this interesting subject, viewed under the light of *expediency*, and assuming the question of right or if you will, *fairness*, to be a settled point in favour of the PUBLIC DEBTOR, and of the financial measures now in operation

From the Exchange, Feb. 28, 1822.

PAPYRUS.

Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1822.

Seven persons: Foondnee Beebee, Hubeeb, Sirka, Dooman Khan, Chundoo Khan, Lallan Rah, and Pepon Beebee, were put to the Bar on a charge of having conspired together to obtain an unjust decision by means of false evidence in a Cause that was pending before the Supreme Court, respecting the succession to certain property.

One Nawssir, a tailor, who lived a long while ago, had a son called Faikoo, who married a girl named Foondnee; and some years afterwards both father and son died; and on the death of the latter his young wife Foondnee went away from the house, and afterwards married one Hurreemoolah. Nawssir had also a brother called Joomun, and the latter again had a son named Mudun, who succeeded to the property after Nawssir's death; and after the death of Mudun it came into the possession of Juwan Beebee, his younger daughter; until an ejectment was brought against her some years ago by Foondnee Beebee, and she having adduced 6 or 7 witnesses, those included with her in the present Indictment, who swore that Faikoo, the son, survived Nawssir, the father, it was decided in her favor; but this fact being disputed, the case for the Prosecution was opened by Mr. Fergusson, who after stating the circumstances on which it was founded, and using such arguments as seemed to him necessary to establish the truth of the charge against the Prisoners, indicated upon the minds of the Jury the necessity of curbing the pernicious practice of false swearing, which has become an inveterated habit among the Natives of this country to the perversion all Justice, and the great perplexity of all who are concerned in its administration. He knew of no defence that could be made by the Advocate General for the Defendants, except that he had already heard him make use of, namely that "it could not be a conspiracy, but a riot, because one of his Clients was *Hubbub!*" (a laugh)—Except that, he knew of no other defence that could be made.

Mr. LEWIS, Prothonotary, and Mr. MACTIER, Clerk of the Papers, were examined to prove the former proceedings in the Court, when the case came before it, and the latter Gentleman recollected distinctly that Hubeeb and Jagannobun Misser, two of the Prisoners, then swore that Faikoo the son survived the father Nawssir.

Dunnoo Shaik, by profession a physician, 70 years of age, being sworn and examined, deposed that he recollected old Nawssir the tailor, having administered medicine to him; and also recollected his son Faikoo, who married Foondnee; and that Faikoo the son died long, 7 or 8 years before his father Nawssir; and that his widow, Foondnee, married Hurreemoolah about 30 or 40 days after her husband's death; her second marriage he distinctly recollected, took place in the lifetime of Nawssir, who lived till about a hundred, and died about 40 years ago; and the property then went into the possession of Mudun his brother's son, who died about 4 years ago at the age of 80.

Shaik Nawssir, aged 80, deposed to the same circumstances. At the death of Nawssir his property was inherited by Mudun his nephew, who continued all along in possession till his death about 4 years ago, when it went to his daughter Juwan Beebee, who continued in possession till about a year ago, when the Ejectment was brought. On this occasion, Witness was in Court, and heard Hubeeb Sircar, Dooman, or Mullick, Hurreem, Jagannobun and Lallan Rah, swear unanimously that Faikoo survived his father. Witness then swore to the contrary, but was not believed.

The witness being cross-examined as to the exact age of Faikoo and Foondnee when married, &c. &c. answered the questions, adding at the same time that it was a long while ago, and if he had known they were to be so particular about these affairs he would have kept a memorandum! He could not write, however; otherwise, (as he said) why should he have worked as a labourer.

Sujan Mullick, son of Hurreemoolah, Foondnee Beebee's second husband, confirmed the testimony of the foregoing witness as to the survivorship of Nawssir, after the second marriage of his son's widow.

Shaik Buxoo also proved Mudun's relationship to the family and succession to the property; and Shaik Bloomer confirmed the testimony of the other witnesses as to the survivorship of Nawssir, the succession of his nephew Mudun, and afterwards the latter's daughter, Juwan, to the property; and that Faikoo, Nawssir's son, was married when about 20 years of age to Foondnee, aged about 12 or 13, and that he died about 4 or 5 years afterwards.

Mr. HUDSON, Attorney, was then examined.—I was employed in the case of Foondnee Beebee, and recollect the Defendants, at least the men, not the women particularly, coming to consult with me about the cause. Hubeeb was a kind of manager of the cause. I brought the cause before the Court in consequence of what they told me; and the evidence they gave in Court was the same as they had told me. I examined them severally; and they came to my office both separately and jointly. I do not know if they ever came all at the same time, but Foondnee and her witnesses, more or fewer of them, came together. The examination in my

office was principally to ascertain how Mudun was related to the family; but they were also questioned as to whether Faikoo or Nawssir died first.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL, as Counsel for the Defendants, argued (in which opinion Sir F. MacNaghten acquiesced) that as the point of Faikoo surviving or predeceasing Nawssir, was not reckoned material then, it not being foreseen that the decision of the cause was to hinge upon that, as it ultimately did, the concurrence of the witnesses in swearing to this falsehood (if it was so) did not constitute conspiracy; altho' they might all be indicted separately for perjury.

Mr. FERGUSON contended that as they had all concurred together in a falsehood before the case came into Court, and had all before the Court in the presence of each other sworn to this falsehood, which decided the fate of the case, they were undoubtedly guilty of conspiracy; and must be found guilty on that Count of the Indictment which charged them with conspiring together to obtain a verdict by means of false evidence. It was out of the question to think of indicting them all separately as suggested by his learned Friend, for no man could stand the expence of seven Indictments.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN enquired of the Jury if they had any doubt upon their minds so as to render it necessary for the Advocate General to address them in behalf of the Prisoners; and after some consultation among themselves, the learned Gentleman was permitted to go on.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL observed, that the question was narrowed to a very small point. The Indictment was not for perjury nor subornation of perjury; as both these, though proved against his Clients, would go for nothing. But it was for Conspiracy; it charged that the Defendants had agreed among themselves upon a falsehood, and conspired together by means of this falsehood to obtain a verdict.

Now of this having been done there was no evidence whatever. The previous examination of the parties in the Attorney's Office could not be construed into an overt act of Conspiracy, for it was quite necessary and a uniform practice for the Attorney to sift his witnesses before hand to ascertain what they knew about the case; otherwise the Supreme Court might go on for days and days before they got a witness that knew any thing about the case at all; and even those witnesses who did know about a case were often so much in the clouds and so bewildered among so many extraneous and collateral circumstances that they required to be brought to the point, to the essential facts, before their evidence was of any use. But the witnesses did not go to Mr. Hudson's Office for the purpose of contriving that falsehood; and the principal question he was desirous of asking was, how Juwan Beebee was descended from Nawssir; for Foondnee Beebee was of opinion she had a right to succeed to her husband whether he survived his father, or not—an erroneous notion, he confessed, but not so in the contemplation of lawyers at that time; although it had since been determined, according to the Mohamedan Code, that Foondnee Beebee was only entitled to one-fourth at the most, through her husband; but if he predeceased, not even to this. But to make out a case of Conspiracy, it was necessary that all the witnesses should not only swear to the same falsehood, that that they should do so by a mutual understanding among them all and by one common design. Their meeting at Mr. Hudson's, was on a lawful occasion, and it could not be construed therefore that they met for the purpose of plotting a conspiracy. A number of Gentlemen very often met at the Town Hall, (what to do, God knows), but he would be very sorry if in consequence of having dined there with several very respectable Gentlemen, he should be liable to be indicted for Conspiracy, in consequence of something that accidentally took place while he was there. He contended there must be some direct proof of Conspiracy; some overt act proved; some plain explicit unquestionable facts to show that persons acted by common concert. The Attorney called all the witnesses together on one day for his own convenience, and very properly, to note down their evidence, and this meeting therefore could not be construed as a conspiracy of theirs. Mr. Hudson did not consider the surviving or predeceasing of Faikoo or Nawssir, a material point—

Mr. FERGUSON.—It is mentioned in his Brief, however.

ADVOCATE GENERAL.—He did not lay any stress upon it, in examining the witnesses.—

Mr. FERGUSON.—It is in evidence, however, that he did question them on this point.

ADVOCATE GENERAL.—It no doubt came out among many other circumstances of no manner of relevancy to the case.—

Mr. FERGUSON.—Mr. Hudson must have deemed it of some importance, as he put it in his Brief.

ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Besides it may be still true, notwithstanding what has been sworn to, that Faikoo did survive.

Mr. FERGUSON.—Then call witnesses to prove it.

ADVOCATE GENERAL.—My Learned Friend behind me has become a sort of 13th Jurymen, thus interrupting me with his observations and throwing in his opinion in the face of the Jury.

Wednesday, March 13, 1822.

—131—

Mr. FERGUSSON.—Because you won't give me an opportunity to reply. I wish you to call witnesses.

ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Great as is my respect for my learned Friend's eloquence, my regard for your time, Gentlemen, is still greater. But the Prosecutors in an action, having included all the parties that were best acquainted with a matter at issue which has happened long ago, in one Indictment, render it almost impossible to bring any exculpatory proof, and create a danger of confounding and condemning the innocent with the guilty; so the safest course is to acquit them all and let them be indicted separately for perjury.

Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN then proceeded to sum up. The Jury might have understood that when the case for the Prosecution was closed, his opinion was that it did not support the Indictment. It is not enough that facts are proved; it must be shown that they amount to the specific crime charged in the Indictment. It is not enough that it be proved the Defendants have perjured themselves individually: it should be shown that they did so, acting in concert with a mutual understanding, according to a preconcerted plan and for a certain purpose. The question for you is—did they conspire together? If they did not, then they are not guilty under this Indictment. This mode of prosecution was attended with peculiar hardship and danger to the accused; and the Jury ought to be particularly cautious when they saw a great number of defendants under one charge, to discriminate the innocent from the guilty. It would be an awful thing to huddle a number of men altogether, so as to shut their mouths and cut off their means of defence by implicating in the charge all the persons who might have been able to exculpate them. Altho' they might all have been suborned by one person but separately and unknown to each other, this would not be conspiracy. Such was the law of the case; and justice should always go along with law; and at any rate without the strict application of the law we should soon lose sight of justice. We must therefore be particular not to confound together crimes of a different nature. Because an Attorney called a number of witnesses together at 10 or 11 o'clock, on a certain day for his own convenience that he might take all their evidence at the same time—Merciful God! were all these men necessarily guilty of conspiracy. I for my part, (said he) would pronounce them innocent; but if you should come to an opposite conclusion it is your own affair, not mine.

Verdict—NOT GUILTY.

Bengallee Newspaper.

DEAR SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

If the Bengallee Newspaper from which you have lately given us such copious abstracts, be really the genuine production of Native Writers, it cannot have too much publicity among the European part of our Community.

I lay some stress on its being the unaided performance of Natives, because that circumstance gives it a particular interest; but under all circumstances, it is a novelty, by no means unimportant. It must have originated in an ascertained or expected number of Contributors adequate to its support,—and its matter is of course intended to suit this existing, or hoped-for, demand.

Such an index of feelings not yet sufficiently general to be called public, but which it is intended to make so, to disseminate among the reading part of fifty millions of people not divided into political parties, but undivided, and open to receive any impressions, is, surely, worthy the attention of the Statesman and the Philanthropist; and in bringing it into notice, you do, in my opinion, a great public service.

The style and matter of this Paper, as far as I can judge, from translated extracts in your publication, has all the peculiar characteristics which are observable in the conversation of intelligent and educated Natives—curious, inquisitive, argumentative, but of confined scope and superficial, not apparently from want of capacity, but from want of practice in habits of thinking. It resembles to my mind the prattle of an intelligent child, just beginning to feel its faculties—it asks a great number of questions, and makes a great many remarks, sometimes in season, sometimes out of season.

One is interested in this precocity, but it not unfrequently becomes troublesome; and without desiring to check the dawning reason, one is obliged to temper its sallies and caution my little prattler against meddling with matters which it cannot as yet fully comprehend.

March 8, 1822.

AMICUS.

Entertainment at Dacca.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As one of the Guests, feeling the politeness and hospitality of the Nabob of Dacca, I beg to send you a plain and short account of the Festive Entertainment given by His Highness to the European Society of this City on the 4th instant.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Dacca, March 6, 1822.

A GUEST.

On Monday the 4th instant, His Highness the Nabob Nusrat Jung gave a sumptuous and splendid Entertainment to the European Community of Dacca, in honor of the celebration of the Nuptials of His Highness's Daughter, with his Nephew the Nabob Cumerud Dowlah, Son of the Nabob Shemsud Dowlah. At 7 o'clock, the Company sat down to an excellent and abundant Dinner, consisting of every delicacy and variety of viands, which the season and place afforded, and of the choicest and most delicious wines.

As soon as the cloth was removed, the health of His Highness was drank by the Company with the most lively demonstrations of joy, expressive of their sincere congratulations on this auspicious event in his family. The Nabob appeared deeply affected with this mark of general respect and compliment towards his person, and politely and repeatedly expressed and conveyed his thanks to the different Ladies and Gentlemen present.

The healths of the Bridegroom and of the Nabob Shemsud Dowlah, (whose ill state of health precluded him from attending the Feast) were next successively drank with similar tokens of respect and applause, which they handsomely acknowledged, the former in person, and the latter by message.

In the course of the Evening, some beautiful and admirable Fireworks were displayed in the area of the Palace, (the extensive apartments of which being brilliantly illuminated with large lustres) which, both from their novelty and ingenious invention have been seldom equalled on any former occasion of similar gaiety in this City. Both the Nabobs were attired in a superb and becoming style, adorned with costly and rich jewels. Whilst the mild and courteous attentions of the Nabob of Dacca towards his numerous Guests, especially towards the Ladies, contributed to render the Entertainment so pleasingly gratifying and satisfactory, the uprightness of his character, and the high and just estimation in which his public and private conduct is held generally in this City, served to excite that respect and esteem which he so richly merits.

After the Fireworks were concluded, the Company were amused, and the time beguiled, by Nautches till a very late hour, when His Highness's Guests separated, equally delighted with the friendly and cordial hospitality of the Nabob, and the variety of amusements prepared for their entertainment on this festive occasion.

It may not be irrelevant here briefly to notice, that during the long and eventful period the Nabob Nusrat Jung has presided on the Musnud at Dacca, his firm attachment and constant devotion to the British Interests, and his ardent zeal and successful exertions to preserve the peace and tranquillity of the City, as well as to promote the welfare and comforts of its inhabitants, have not failed to attract and obtain the considerate notice and just applause of Government; and in a populous and extensive City filled with idle weavers and low mechanics, His Highness, aided by the cordial co-operation of the respectable and higher orders of the Native Inhabitants both of the Hindoo and Mussulman persuasions, has fully succeeded, by his example and exhortation, to obviate the occurrence of those shameful tumults and commotions arising from religious prejudices and intolerant principles, which have disgraced some of the towns in the Upper Provinces, at the united Festivals of the Mohurram and Dushurrah, in the two past years.

Farewell to the days that Dare Gone.

Farewell to the days that are gone!
To the visions that cheered them, farewell!
In their flight my lov'd Rosa they've borne,
And I hear my own funeral knell.

Farewell to the Home of the Brave!
The pride and the glory of earth,
The stranger shall tread o'er my grave,
Far, far from the Land of my Birth!

The Hero, the Christian, controul
The tremors of death and despair,
But Oh! there are throbs of the soul
Nor the brave, nor the pious can bear!

Oh God! in thy wisdom and might
Thou hast tried the lone Wanderer's heart—
I have sojourned the long dreary night
That had but one star to impart.

And 'mid sickness, and sorrow, and gloom,
The sad hope oft a solace hath proved,
That lov'd Rosa would weep o'er my tomb,
When I died in the land that I loved.

But Farewell to the days that are gone!
Farewell to the Home of the Brave!
In the world I am dreary and lone,
Oh! welcome the night of the grave!

Banda, February 3, 1822.

D. L. R.

Asiatic Journal.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
In looking over the pages of the ASIATIC JOURNAL for May 1820, I was not a little surprized at meeting with the following paragraph:—

COURTS MARTIAL.

"The following are minutes of trials of Native Soldiers for desertion. How far any improvement or declension in the fidelity and subordination of the Native Troops is to be observed, since the attempts that have been made to effect a revolution in their religious and moral principles, is an important subject for consideration. It will be difficult to make the estimate impartially, because the proportion in which cases of delinquency have occurred at different periods, ought to be accurately known, in order that the totals may be compared."—*Asiatic Journal*, p. 497—8.

Here follows: No. 1. The Crime and Sentence of Hussain Ally Lerany, tried for Desertion.

No. 2. The Crime and Sentence of Jeah Lall Havildar, tried for Desertion.

Should any of your Readers be able to state, when, and where, any attempts have been made "to effect a revolution in the moral and religious principles of the Native Troops," I hope they will make them public; till which time, I must be excused from believing that any thing so ridiculous has ever been attempted.

I conceive that the paragraph in question, is not founded in fact, though I cannot guess the purpose for which it may have been fabricated.

I am, Sir, your's &c.

Orissa, February 1822.

VERITAS.

Death.

At Barrackpore, on the 10th instant, Mrs. DICKSON, wife of Captain R. L. DICKSON, of the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry. Her illness was tedious, and painfully severe—a liver complaint which commenced its ravages on her arrival in India in December last. She was of a sweet temper of mind—of sincere unostentatious piety—bearing sufferings with placid resignation and patience, and without a single murmur. She has left no family, but an affectionate husband, and the grief of all here is general and poignant.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 12	Penelope	French	D. Hillaire	Pondichery	Mar. 5

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 22	Eclipse	British	J. Stewart	Calcutta	Feb. 5
23	Sally	Amrcn.	C. Bertody	Calcutta	Feb. 3
23	Morning Star	British	F. Monat	Calcutta	Jan. 27
23	Kingston	British	W. A. Bowen	Calcutta	Jan. 34
24	Fairy	Arab	Syng. Naidoo	Munsoorcotta	Feb. 11
24	Virginia	Amrcn.	Davis	Coringa	Feb. 19
26	Abberton	British	T. Gilpin	Calcutta	Feb. 12

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 25	H. M. Sen. Cochin	British	F. H. Twynan	on a Cruise
25	John Shore	British	J. Sutherland	Rangoon
26	Portsea	British	E. Worthington	Rangoon
26	Eleanor	British	J. L. Tarvet	Calcutta

Nautical Notices.

The MERITON spoke the following Ships; viz.—On the 12th of February, in latitude 3° 5' N. and longitude 91° 45' E. the Ship EDMONSTONE from Point de Galle, bound to Prince of Wales Island—no news.

On the 14th of February, in latitude 3° 2' N. and longitude 93° 34' E. the INDIAN TRADER, from Point de Galle and Bombay, bound to Tappanooly.

On the 11th of February, in latitude 3° 22' N. and longitude 92° 58' E. the HANO OF MALOWN, bound to Batavia—all well.

The MERITON also on the 5th of February, spoke the Calcutta Ship ELEANOR, on her return voyage from the Cape, and on the 21st of February, the American Ship SUFFOLK belonging to Salem and last from Boston, on the coast of Sumatra, 100 days from the latter place. From this last mentioned vessel she obtained the following particulars of American news.

The GRASSHOPPER Frigate was lost on the 30th of September, on the north side of Newfoundland—crew saved. The Governor of Newfoundland was on board, and the pilot had been discharged five days before she was lost, as his demand for wages was considered to be exorbitant.

The CHESAPEAKE arrived at Boston in the beginning of October, from Valparaiso, giving information that Sir Thomas Hardy had insisted on the blockade of the patriots being confined to those parts between Pisco and Ancon, and required the immediate release of all English vessels detained. Some difficulties were started at first, but his demands were at length agreed to. The American flag appears to be so little respected there, that the American Papers urge the necessity of sending a force of three or four Frigates to insure its being treated respectfully.

The American Government continues to build Ships of War, but, instead of launching them, leaves them when ready, on the Stocks with a house built over them to season them, by which they preserve the Ships and avoid much expence.—*John Bull.*

Passengers.

Passenger per FAIRY, from Munsoorcottah to Madras.—Mr. Colly.

Passengers per VIRGINIA, from Coringa to Madras.—Doctor Donaldson, and three Native Servants.

Passengers per ABBERTON, from Calcutta to Madras.—Captain Dwyer, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, Major Frederick, of the Bombay Native Infantry, Lieutenant Thomas, of Native Cavalry, Lieutenant Dallas, B. A., Mr. Gaitskill and Mr. Parker. For England.—Mrs. Campbell, Miss Grant, Major Simon Fraser, 6th Native Infantry, Lieutenant A. Campbell, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, Lieutenant Charles Sidney, of the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry, Mr. John Marshman, Mr. William Barnfield, and Mr. Robert Welsh.—Children: Misses Mary Campbell, and Frances Bishop; Masters Henry Mainwaring, Richard Mainwaring, Henry Galfield, and Joseph Hill.

Marriages.

On the 11th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, the Honorable P. C. SINCLAIR, third Son of the Earl of CAITHNESS, to Miss J. D. MACGREGOR, eldest Daughter of the late Major General MACGREGOR.